

first country on the globe; and now, at a goodly old age, he reposes within the peaceful precincts of his beloved Hermitage, with a heart still pure, a judgment unimpaired, and a character still victorious over malice and defamation. That motley rabble of British mercenaries with arms in their hands, of British stipendiaries with claret in their pockets, of political wranglers and declaimers, who made up the bridle faction of his country's enemies and of his persecutors, have served only to mark by their fall, one by one, the dates and space between the successive victories of truth, genius, and virtue, over their antagonist principles. There the old man stands, the private citizen, in the furrowed fields of rural life, his venerable form presenting the very incarnation of triumphant patriotism.—His face is fixed, and will forever remain as immutable to the touch of hostility, as are the fixed laws of truth to the assaults of falsehood. You, Senators, who are his friends, need no longer be concerned on his account. His character is now safe in the public affection; and when he shall have passed down the steep declivity of his remaining days, his grave will be walled around by the hearts of his grateful countrymen, against that vampire spirit that would invade the tomb to glut upon his blood.

And now, sir, having been thus forced into a digression by the injustice done to an absent man upon this floor, I return to the matter before us.

It has been said that the Bank of the United States was never so powerful, because it had been prostrated by President Jackson.—But this is an assumption not sustained by the fact. For although the President and People were united against it; although it had violated its charter, spurned the authority of Congress, refused to be examined, leagued with politicians, subsidized some, flattered the ambition of others, and made panic after panic to subdue the spirit of the nation, yet it stood; and though black with these its notorious offences, it still claims the Government of the country. Yes, sir, it stands, as before, the central power, controlling the paper system throughout. What change has been made in any particular, excepting in the source of its charter? And how has even that change been effected? Was it by the agency of Congress? No, but by that of the people through their Executive veto; for when or where did such an institution ever want influence to obtain a re-charter through a legislative body? And why, sir, is this the case? Is it not because these institutions re-act, as I have already said, upon their legislative creators? The bank was actually re-chartered, so far as legislative action could effect it; but under what circumstances this was accomplished, the ever enduring records of Congress will show. Before, however, I proceed to exhibit these records, in evidence of the private relations subsisting between the bank and many members of Congress which passed the renewal of its charter, I will read a precedent for this scrutiny into the bank connections of public men.

On the 31st of March, 1834, (it was the panic session,) this resolution was submitted by the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. CLAY] passed this body, and was afterwards satisfactorily responded to by Mr. Taney, then Secretary of the Treasury:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate what amount of public money is now on deposit in the Union Bank of Maryland; when and on what account it was deposited; and also whether any Treasury drafts, contingent or other, have been, during the month of March, 1834, furnished to the said bank, or at any time heretofore to the Bank of Maryland, for any, and what purpose. And that he likewise report what amount of stock in the capital of the said Union Bank was held by R. B. Taney, esq. when the said Bank was selected as one of the banks to receive, in deposit, the public money; and what amount of the stock he now holds."

Such was the resolution; such were then that Senator's suspicions against the purity of the very banks to which he now wishes to commit the revenue, and such then his determination to probe the bank corruptions of public men. If, therefore, these supposed connexions of the Secretary with a bank selected by him as a depository of the public money, were deemed so perilous to the honest discharge of his official duties as to demand investigation, it cannot be improper or unwise to inquire into the private relations which the Bank of the United States contracted with members of Congress, of whom it was asking a re-charter. But sir, should any man feel aggrieved by such an exposure, he must ascribe his misfortune to the Senator from Kentucky, who first began this inquisitorial purgation.

In 1834, (it was the panic session,) a majority of this body being in favor of the bank, instructed the Committee on Finance, which was also favorable, "to investigate the affairs and conduct" of that institution; and that committee made, through Mr. Tyler of Virginia, a report upon facts furnished by the bank itself. What, then, are the facts thus furnished and thus reported? Here they are presented in words and figures, giving day and year, with all the distinctness and accuracy of the tabular form. The table suppresses the names, but exhibits the number, of the members of Congress who obtained loans of the bank, and the amount obtained, from 1826 to 1834. Now, sir, let the Senate and the nation bear it in mind, that it was in his message at the opening of the session of 1829-30, that President Jackson announced his objection to the renewal of the charter. From that moment, the renewal became the subject of political strife; and let it never be forgotten, that it was through Congress the bank was to pass, or die. Few, if any, of the members were merchants whose business required large advances of money. But if such advances were necessary, why were they not obtained from the six or eight hundred local banks, some of which were standing in the State, the district, and even at the very door of almost every member? Why did members pass all these, and apply for loans to the only bank upon whose life or death they were required to decide? Was it the fact? Can it be possible that public men could ask private favors from an institution which, at the same moment, was asking public favors of them? And will it be believed, that both parties, regardless alike of their obligations to the country and of the opinions of the world, gratified and to the full limit of their mutual passions?—Yes, this table answers these questions; and, if I mistake not, the answer will astound this nation. It shows, that in the very first year of the bank contest—the year of 1830—the bank loaned one hundred and ninety-two thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars to fifty-two mem-

bers of Congress, that, in 1831, it loaned three hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars to fifty-nine members. (Continued on our fourth page.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.
Shall the Constitution or the Banks, rule in this country?

MR. LORING: Having, in my previous essays, shown the deleterious influence of Banks, upon the property, morality and happiness of the good people of these States, and the utter unconstitutionality of the whole system, permit me, by way of strengthening the arguments already urged, to add a few more pertinent extracts; which, coming from two such conspicuous luminaries as Messrs. Webster and Clay, must be good authority, especially with the "Whigs." If, after reading these, they can find it in their hearts to support either of these gentlemen for the Presidency, considering their present position, as advocates of the United States Bank and the paper system in its worst form, why then I must acknowledge I have formed an erroneous estimate of their principles and general intelligence.

But to the extracts:—
"This government has a right, in all cases, to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against defalcation or bad and depreciated paper. It is bound also to collect the taxes of the people on a uniform system. The great object is, that our legal currency is to be preserved, and that we are not to EMBARK ON THE OCEAN OF PAPER MONEY."

"No nation has a better currency than the United States. There was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; and for the framers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject, were HARD MONEY MEN; they had felt, and therefore duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium; they studiously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency was GOLD AND SILVER COIN." Daniel Webster, 1816.

"GOLD AND SILVER CURRENCY was, he said, the Law of the land at home, and the Law of the world abroad; there could, he maintained, in the present state of the world, be no other currency."

"If Congress were to pass forty statutes on the subject, they would not make the law more conclusive than it now was, that nothing should be received in payment of duties to the Government but SPECIE; and yet no regard was paid to the imperative injunctions of the law in this respect. The whole strength of the Government, he was of opinion, ought to be put forth to compel the payment of the duties and taxes to the Government, in the legal currency of the country." Daniel Webster, 1816.

Such was the language of the great, the wise, the God-like Daniel, in 1816, when the government was, and had been connected with the banking institutions of the country, for many years; when there were not twenty millions of specie in the whole Union; when to have carried into effect the policy then recommended, would have been ruinous to the government as well as the Banks; and yet, in 1837, when the Banks by a general suspension of specie payments, voluntarily disconnected themselves from the Government, when there were 80 millions of specie in the country; and when the President, upon his high authority, recommended to Congress the passage of a Law, requiring all dues to the government to be paid in the legal currency, when the country was in a better condition to carry out this great measure, than it ever was before; this same consistent Mr. Webster, comes out furiously and opposes the very identical principles he had formerly so zealously maintained. Yes, he not only now opposes what he then recommended, but recommends what he then bitterly opposed.—Gold and Silver were then the measure of his song—now he worships at the shrine of a paper God.—I say, can such a man be trusted? No, verily, not by the Democracy, at least, however much he may be admired by the Federalists.

Now for the sentiments of that pure and immaculate patriot, Henry Clay, in his speech in 1811, against the United States Bank, the Idol, the deity itself of the modern whig party, in 1833:

"What is a corporation, such as the bill contemplates? It is a splendid association of favored individuals, taken from the mass of society, and vested with exemption and surrounded with immunities and privileges.—Where is the limitation upon this power to set up corporations? You establish one in the heart of a State, the basis of whose capital is money. You may erect others whose capital shall consist of lands, slaves, and personal estate, and then the whole property within the jurisdiction of a State, might be absorbed by these Political Bodies." The existing Bank contends that it is beyond the power of the States to tax it; and if this pretension be well founded, it is in the power of Congress, by chartering companies, to dry up all the sources of State revenue."

Henry Clay, in 1811.

Such were the sentiments of the uncontaminated Mr. Clay in 1811. Then, as an honest States-rights republican, in his seat in the Senate of the United States, he sounded the tocsin of alarm in the ears of his countrymen, and portrayed in vivid colors, the ruinous tendency of such chartered monopolies as the United States Bank. Even then, while the capital of the Bank consisted of only 10 millions, he saw, or affected to see, to use his own words, that "the whole property within the jurisdiction of a State might be absorbed by these Political Bodies." And yet, in 1833, this self same Henry Clay has recently introduced into the Senate a project for the establishment of a National Bank of Fifty Millions, and apprehends, I suppose, no danger to the rights, the liberties and property of the States, from the absorbing influence of such a Giant institution and its branches, spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. Now what is or can be thought of such an aspiring, inconsistent politician? In 1811, when the capital of the United States Bank amounted to only 10 millions, Mr. Clay was dreadfully alarmed, lest, as a "Political Body, it might absorb the whole property of the States;" yet in 1833, he discovers no danger from his overshadowing monster of Fifty Millions. Now I emphatically ask, where is the consistent States-rights republican who can, in the face of these startling facts, conscientiously support Mr. Clay for the Presidency? No man, surely, who entertains a particle of self respect, will do so.

CAROLINA.

FOR THE STANDARD.

MR. LORING: An intimation is given in one of your late numbers, that the whig—or as it may be more aptly called, the Federal Party in North Carolina, are making every effort to secure a majority in the next Legislature, for the purpose of instructing our Senators in Congress. With such formal and threatening requests to our Representatives. If any thing could surprise in these changing and changeable times, it would be that these gentlemen have at last become converts to the REPUBLICAN doctrine of the right of INSTRUCTION—a doctrine which they have always repudiated as heretical and demagogical—and which the Democratic Party have ever regarded as a cardinal feature in their political creed.

But what policy do they mean to introduce, if, by their artifices and contrivances, they gain the ascendancy? Thank God! we are not without light to inform us. The signs of the times furnish the most pregnant proof. Their leading men, and all their political journals, now openly take the field for Mr. Clay, and give the most unequivocal indications of a fixed purpose to support him in the next presidential canvass. His opinions, (which, thanks to him! are not veiled in mystery) must then be taken as the standard of their faith. To sustain the man is to sustain his policy. What is his policy? The prominent part he has acted for the last twenty years or more, shows him the unalterable friend of a high protective Tariff; of internal improvements by the federal government, and of a National Bank, their natural ally. That these would constitute the leading measures of his administration, none have the hardihood to deny. And have the Federal Party forgotten that the people of North Carolina have been united almost as one man, in opposition to these measures? That they view them as ruinous to their interests, and blighting to their prosperity, and dangerous to the peace & stability of our happy Union? Have they forgotten that a portion of the South was driven almost to open resistance by the cruel oppressions and withering influence of this system? Or do they believe the people so ductile or so venal as to be seduced or bribed to ground their arms and lean the neck to their would-be masters and oppressors?—Indeed, have they mistaken their true character, and as greatly overrated their own tact and skill.—The people are no servile horde; nor are they ignorant that the constitution and laws secure to them an equal participation in all the blessings of free government; equality of rights; equality of burdens, and the full fruition of the fruits of their own labor and industry, beyond the rightful demands of a just and frugal government. And with a deep-rooted and settled conviction, that these blessings can only be secured by a rigid observance of the code of rules established by the democratic church, for the construction of the constitution of the United States—think you, they can be so far overreached as to support for the Legislature a party that would favor a policy that disregards all those rules—a policy that overleaps all the barriers of the constitution—makes it mean any thing or nothing—and sets up the unlimited discretion of Congress as the source of power?

The South is destined in all time to be the weaker interest—its safety is identified with the democratic reading of the constitution; with that strict construction which preserves, in its primitive vigor, the partition between the Federal and State Governments, and requires, in its purity, the theory that the powers not granted are retained. It would be no difficult task to show, that if a Tariff purely protective—a system of roads and canals, and a national Bank, are within the constitutional competency of the Federal Government, then our slave property is no longer secure against interference by Congress. These vagrant powers, to be found any where and every where, will enable Congress to prostrate State sovereignty and to wrest from us our property. It is known that there is already a strong party in the United States, who claim the power not only to arrest the traffic in slaves between the States, but also to relieve the slaves themselves from bondage.

People of North Carolina! favor not their designs—do not become yourselves the allies of abolitionists, nor employ as public agents those who will.—They who aid in augmenting the political power and influence of abolitionists, make themselves co-workers in their schemes of iniquity and mischief. The votes given at the present session of Congress, on many questions touching the rights of slave owners, prove that almost the entire whig or Federal party in the non-slave States, are hostile to southern interests. It would then be strange—passing strange, if any portion of the southern people should be found fighting under the same flag. Mr. Clay, it is true, does not admit the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but concedes the power to do so in the District of Columbia. The whole South maintains that the terms by which they hold their property, is without the pale of Federal jurisdiction or Federal authority; and deny the right of Congress to debate or entertain a question concerning it. Mr. Clay holds the right to debate, and courts discussion.

For God's sake, Mr. Loring, proclaim these things to the good people of North Carolina. Beg them not to give too credent an ear to the siren songs of a party who seek power and will betray; who are content now to persuade and implore; but when fully inducted into power, will assume the right to dictate.

MACON.

FOR THE STANDARD.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.
Pursuant to a few moments previous notice, a number of the Democratic Republicans of the county of JONES, assembled in the Court-House at Trenton, in the afternoon of Monday, the 11th inst. after the adjournment of Court and after the adjournment of the Federal Whig Meeting, held at the same time and place.

On motion, Col. NATHAN FOSCOE was called to the chair, and BENJAMIN ASKEW, Esq. was appointed secretary. The meeting being organized, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The times call loudly for the active energy and unanimity of the Democratic Republicans of N. Carolina. Our opponents, emboldened by the temporary success of the Federal party in other States, are striving to carry North Carolina.—We should be unworthy the name of Republicans, did we not do all in our power to avert it. It is with surprise that we see such persevering efforts on the part of our opponents, to turn to political account the pecuniary distresses of the country, and by panic and distress to elevate men to power, whose principles are repugnant to a large majority of the freemen of the U. States, & who are seldom successful in an undisguised

and open contest. The efforts of the opposition will doubtless be to carry the Legislature; but by the earnest co-operation of the Democracy of North Carolina, we think they can be prevented; for no sincere friend of the South, who is a republican at heart, can wish to see that man and those principles in the ascendant, that N. Carolina has once indignantly rejected, as did nearly or quite the whole South. Therefore, be it

1st. Resolved, That we will cordially unite with the Republicans of this Senatorial District, in support of the Democratic candidate for the Senate of the next Legislature.

2d. Resolved, That we unanimously approve of the selection of Gen. THOMAS MARSHALL, of Carteret county, as a suitable person to represent us in the Senate of the next Legislature.

3d. Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability and integrity of Col. OWEN B. COX, as a suitable person to represent us in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, and do recommend him to the support of Democratic Republicans of this county, at the ensuing election.

4th. Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of the second resolution to the citizens of Carteret county, and to the candidate in nomination for the Senate.

5th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

6th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy of them transmitted to the Editor of The North Carolina Standard, with a request to publish the same.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

NATHAN FOSCOE, Chairman.
BENJAMIN ASKEW, Secretary.



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.
Wednesday, June 27, 1838.

THE PEOPLE against THE BANK.

The letter of Mr. WEEMS is unavoidably deferred till next week.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR WAKE CO.
Senate: Sam'l Whitaker, esq. House of Commons: Nath'l G. Rand, esq., Col. D. B. Massey, and

SPEECH OF MR. ALLEN.

We lay before our readers this week, the speech of Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio. We hope its great length will not deter them from giving it a careful perusal. Mr. ALLEN is a native of North Carolina, and claims our attention on that score, as well as on that of ability and integrity. In this speech will be found a startling exposition of the pecuniary relations between Members of Congress and the Bank of the United States, when the latter was demanding a re-charter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope to be enabled to make room for "Franklin County," next week.

A word to "Raleigh." The communications of Raleigh place Mr. Gales in a delicate situation, in regard to answering his charges in the Register, as he is a candidate for the Legislature. The subject is chiefly interesting to the democratic republican voters of Wake county only. We propose that Raleigh shall embody all he has to say in one communication, which, (if not too long,) we will publish in a hand-bill for circulation in the County—provided the matter is furnished in time to give Mr. Gales or his friends an opportunity of answering it before the election. This will be fair play. For Mr. Gales, personally, we have a high respect and esteem; but we most earnestly desire and confidently look for his defeat at the coming election; for as has been well said on another occasion, "the chord of private friendship is but an attenuated thread, compared with the lion-grip that binds us to our country."

We published a week or two ago the name of Richard Fry as having absconded to parts unknown. A letter dated Carthage, Moore, Co. June 16th says: "I bear that name, and the only one in the county. I never did subscribe for your paper nor ever authorized any person to do so for me. I understand that Jonathan F. Lewis went to Raleigh and had my name entered on your list, and he has been in the habit of taking them out of the office, without my knowledge or consent. I am now living where I was raised. Lewis has absconded to parts unknown, &c." The letter is signed Richardson Fry, and on this statement it appears he has been innocently drawn into the affair.

We shall make room, as soon as possible, for the inaugural address of Messrs. Austin & Fisher, the new editors of the Western Carolinian.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

The June number of this interesting periodical is received. In consequence of repeated applications for the Messenger for a less period than an entire year, Mr. White, the publisher, has concluded to alter the conditions for the present year only, so far as to receive subscribers for the remainder of the present volume—to commence with either the May or July number: the eight numbers will cost \$3 34; the six numbers, (or half year,) \$2 50.—Individuals will thus have an opportunity of forming their own judgment of this excellent work, without the expense of a full year's subscription.—The publisher of the Messenger gives notice that all subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance. Most of the discontents of the periodical press are to be traced to the lax observance of the terms of subscription; and many an establishment has failed—not from want of patronage, but punctuality.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Roxborough, N. C. June 19, 1838.

Sir: I saw it stated in the Star that there were five candidates in Person county, and that they were all in favor of a United States Bank. I say it is a false statement, and I wish you to correct it, that the authors of the report may be disappointed in their expectations of mischievous results."

We are rejoiced to hear from a friend in Person county, that the prospects are flattering in that quarter. If the Federalists, under the disguise of "Whigs," succeed in this and other States, so as to get the control of public affairs, the democratic republicans of Person and elsewhere, may spare themselves the trouble of attending any more elections, thenceforth and forever. The aristocrats, with a Bank to back them, will never again permit the democracy to rise, and enjoy the right of self-government. If the federalists can now maintain a stand; if they can now successfully palm the grossest falsehoods upon the people, and urge them blindly and madly to desert a government that maintains, and oppose an administration that is struggling for the preservation of the people's rights: if they can now persuade the South to abandon all her interests, and follow in the train of Webster, Harrison, and Clay, their desires will be accomplished. They will thereafter laugh at the calamities of the people, and "mock when their fear cometh."

GREENSBORO' CONVENTION.

The editor of the Register proposes that all who feel interested in the Greensboro' Convention, should assemble at the Court House, on Saturday next, the 30th inst. at 12 M. We hope our citizens will respond to this call.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Commercial Convention assembled at Richmond, Va. adjourned on Saturday, the 16th inst. Another Convention is to be held in Norfolk, on the second Wednesday in November next. The Richmond Compiler remarks:—"The most determined spirit was evinced by the members, and we are sure that the cause of Southern Commerce will experience the most beneficial effects from this Convention of the business mercantile men of Virginia.—These effects will be continued, and the cause of Southern Commerce further advanced by the adjourned Convention in Norfolk."

If there is any "misrepresentation of facts" in the Standard relative to the "Rejected Clerk," we are not conscious of it. To give a false coloring in this case would be entirely gratuitous—it is of the facts themselves that the rejected clerk and his friends should be ashamed. No reasoning of the Greensborough Patriot can divest the transaction of its peculiar characteristics.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We hoped to indulge in a few remarks on the progress of internal improvements in this State before the meeting of the Greensboro' Convention; but the press of other matter compels us to be brief. We trust the day is come when prejudice and ignorance are defeated by an enlightened and fraternal policy; and that the Raleigh and Gaston and the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Companies will unite their influence and energies for the promotion of State interests. A branch of the road from Waynesborough to Raleigh should now be the first object, as leading to developments far—in the West. We anticipate union and concord against the "powers of darkness," and expect to see gallant little Wilmington in the van, who has been the pioneer in the great and good work, and furnished the advance that has drove in the pickets and mounted the glacies of the enemy.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

A correspondent proposes that there be some place and time appointed in each county, previous to our elections, and that two or more men of each captain's company be selected by the company to meet at the place appointed, and nominate and recommend such persons as the whole assembly may think the most suitable to fill the office of Representative, Senator, &c. The suggestion is well worthy the consideration of the people. Some method ought to be adopted to secure harmony and union in the democratic republican ranks; and in this way every man would have a voice in bringing out the candidates.

RICHARD W. WHITE, who has been for a long time on trial at Washington City, on a charge of burning the Treasury Office, was recently acquitted. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, under the plea of limitations. Nine of the jury were for acquitting him unequivocally, but three dissented and the above stated compromise was made.

THE DECENCY PARTY.

The Boston Advocate has the following remarks on the conduct of some of the leaders of "all the decency"—those exquisite gentry who have so much contempt for the "servile route."

"What says the moral sense of the country to this spirit of bullying! Look at Wise and Peyton, with diggers and pistols in a committee room, Webb with his conspiracy for assassination, Graves with his hands red with the blood of the murdered Cilley; Wise, Menefee and Crittenden, accessories in that murder. Listen to the vulgar profligacy of Henry Clay on the floor of the House, with vulgar epithets, a disabled man, Mr. Gholson, just risen from a sick bed, with his right arm in a sling, unable to raise it to his head. And lastly, behold JOHN BELL, like some intoxicated brawler, striking a member in the presence of the whole House. These are the great leaders on whom the opposition rely to save the country—and of such men modern Whiggery boastingly exclaims, 'these are my jewels!'"

We have another specimen given by a correspondent of the New York Gazette, a federal paper:—

"The House was never before so much agitated as it was last night, after I closed my letter, by the passage between Mr. Biddle, of Pittsburg and Mr. Downing, of Florida. They are both good whigs. Mr. Biddle is stern, inflexible, and uncompromising, in all his political and social character a man of high tone, grave demeanor, and a double courage. Mr. Downing disagreeing from Mr. Biddle's views in regard to Indian Affairs, made some taunting and personal remarks upon his course, which Mr. Biddle replied to, by charging upon him FALSEHOOD. Mr. D. exclaimed 'do you impute falsehood to me?' at the same time catching up some missile and making a demonstration to advance upon Mr. Biddle. Mr. Biddle repeated his accusation, and meanwhile, Mr. Downing was arrested by many members."

The Augusta Age remarks on the foregoing:—
So we go. Treachery and corruption have scarcely beaten down the Democratic majority in the House, and such are the scenes of almost daily occurrence. What could we expect if Wise and Graves and Bell and Biddle should succeed in their hopes of carrying a decisive majority to protect them in the full exercise of their unbridled passions!

GENERAL ATKINSON.

This gentleman has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Governor of the Territory of Iowa. We are indebted to a friend for a brief sketch of his honorable public career.

Gen. ATKINSON, was a native of Person county, North Carolina—but resided many years as a merchant, at Caswell Court House. The attack upon the Chesapeake, which kindled into a flame every young and active spirit, amongst others, roused young Atkinson, and he raised a volunteer company on that memorable occasion. War being then thought probable, he accepted of a captaincy in a regiment, amongst the first on the enlargement of our military establishment. And, though he had not the good fortune to have been in any action of note during the war, yet such had been his achievements in military science, and such his merit, that at the close of the war he stood on the list of those selected for the appointment of Brigadier General. His command has since been in the South-west, where he has formed a proper estimate of the frontier habits, as well as of the Indian character, and thus qualified himself for the station to which he has been selected. He has the manners of the soldier and the gentleman, and is greatly esteemed by those who knew him in early life. He has now been near thirty years a soldier in active life; and richly deserves this honor in his declining years. The appointment of no one could have been more gratifying to his old friends.

We give a full detail of the melancholy disaster attending the Pulaski and her passengers and crew, from the Wilmington Advertiser; leaving it to our readers to draw their own conclusions in regard to the conduct of the officers of that boat.—Newspaper comment seems to be unavailing to check the vulgar ambition and interested motives, which are the chief causes of so many melancholy steamboat accidents.

Among the persons lost, or whose fate is uncertain, is the Hon. John Cameron, of Florida, and recently of this State. We feel this incident of the catastrophe more deeply, because the public worth and private virtues of that gentleman, are identified with an extensive social circle, and with public estimation in North Carolina. Would that we could find words of comfort for his afflicted family!

FEDERAL DECEPTION.

We have a few words for those honest white men who were misled and deceived by the professions of the federalists and other corruptionists, during the last Presidential canvass. The leaders of those friendly to the election of Judge White for the Presidency, declared that they supported the principles and the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration, and thus deceived many honest and well meaning people. Will not those whom we address, perceive that they have been led into the very jaws of federalism? These same leaders now abuse Gen. Jackson and his administration, and make it a principal charge against Mr. Van Buren, that he promised "to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor." The following language was held by Mr. Bell, in 1835:

"Opposition to the Administration of General Jackson, is the course which the worst enemies of Judge White desire his friends to adopt; they are so anxious upon this point, that they appear determined to put Judge White and his friends in opposition, whether they will or not. But gentlemen, the friends of Judge White will adhere to Gen. Jackson, and his Administration from consistency, and a respect for their own characters; and because they will be supporting their own principles."

We quote the language of Mr. Bell, because it is a fair specimen of that used by the coalition of federalists and corruptionists, by which the people were betrayed. Mr. Bell has a right to leave his democratic friends and go over to the opposition. He has done so. But he now says the "Constitution has been habitually and constantly trampled upon by the Executive," and heaps all sorts of abuse upon Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. He imagines that the people are fairly caught in the trammels of federalism, and undisguisedly repudiates the doctrines, under the cover of which they were betrayed.

We have heard of several instances, and some in this county, in which those who voted for Judge White have consented to listen to the truth, regardless of federal clamor, and have honorably and indignantly spurned a further connexion with those who have palmed upon them a most bare faced fraud. This independent course shows that although they could be deceived, by men claiming a high moral and political standing, they could not be corrupted; and now that the iniquitous conduct of Bell, Clay and others is laid open to view, they discard the base and deceitful influence.

We give, in conclusion, the following extract from a speech of Mr. TURNER, the colleague of Mr. Bell, which is much in point:—

Now, sir, I have fulfilled my promise, by showing you that my colleague, who has denounced the Administration of Gen. Jackson, and the conduct of that party in Congress which supported and sustained his measures, as being one scene of corruption and violation of the Constitution from the beginning to the end, was a leader of that party, and gave his zealous support to all those measures which he now denounces as being corrupt and in violation of the Constitution. He tells his constituents that he will adhere to General Jackson and his Administration, because, in so doing, he will be supporting his own principles. What principles does he mean? Does he mean those principles which, in his Hartford speech, he denounced as being in violation of the Constitution, of doubling Executive patronage, and corruptly increasing the expenditures of the Government? These are the principles which he, when addressing his constituents, claimed for his own. Was my colleague candid when he expressed those sentiments to his constituents? Was he sincere in his professions to them? And if so, I would inquire what new ray of light has burst upon his vision, to convince him all at once that his own political course for years has been not only in violation of the Constitution, but one of supporting frauds and corruptions of the deepest dye?—Why these contradictory sentiments at the two places? Was it the effect of climate, atmosphere, or the political sentiments of the audience to which they were expressed? In Tennessee he was addressing a Democratic audience; at Hartford, a high-toned Federal audience. By the Nashville speech I can prove General Jackson to be one of the most devoted, pure, and wise, patriots that ever lived; by the one at Hartford, the most corrupt and vile demagogue that ever disgraced any nation. I could, sir, were it necessary, successfully defend the conduct and character of Gen. Jackson against the foul charges which my colleague has imputed to him; and were I called on to do so, I would need no other evidence than his own. I would